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Businces Nonces.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILE. Colgate & Co.'s Cashmere Bouquet Toilet Soap.—The nevelty and exceptional strength of its perfume are the peculiar fascinations of this luxurious article. To Consumptives.—Many have been happy to give their tostimony in layer of the use of "withor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lima." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for consumption, asthma, diphtheria and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Manufacture! only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

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TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. WAMINGTON-No. 1.322 Pet. LONDON-No. 26 le Hori-st., Strauî. PARIS-No. 9 Rue Serine.

New Dork Daily Eribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The illness of M. Fallières is likely to cause the breaking up of the French Cabinet. = A famine is said to prevail in the Government of Kherson in Southern Russin. === An Italian steamer has been wrecked on the coast of Tripoli; twenty men were lost. —— Cetewayo has been reinstated as King of Zululand. —— The death of General de la Motterouge is announced. The Marquis of Lorne has arrived in Ottawa.

CONGRESS .- in the Senate yesterday the bill to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua was reported favorably, with amendments. The bill to provide for holling a Centennial Cotton and Industrial Exposition in 1884 was amended and passed. The Tariff bill was further considered. In the House the Senate amendments were concurred in to House joint resolution making apon for continuing the work of the tenth census. The Tariff bill was furth r discussed. Proneedings were had in honor of the memory of the late G. S. Orth.

DOMESTIC .- Isaac H. Vincent, State Treasurer of Alabams, is a defaulter to the extent of nearly \$300,000. = General Charles F. Manderson was elected United States Senator in Nebraska yesterday. == Five men who rebbed a train on the Central Pacific road were arrested in Utah. Cadets in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. were punished for insubordination. - The State Assembly passed the Five-Cent-Fare bill. The buildings of the East Honda Seminary were destroyed by fire. === A decision was rendered in the Court of Appeals that the salaries of patrolmen cannot be withheld on account of sick-

CITY AND SUBURBAN,-The Board of Education yesterday reduced teachers' salaries two per cent and abolished special teachers and colored schools. Judge Van Vorst decided that the motives of these who voted for Mr. Loubat's expulsion from the Union Club could not be inquired into. = Mace and Slade were paroled. === The Water Commission voted that a new a meduct should be built. ___ A fire in Broadway caused losses of \$85,000. ___ The big Rockaway Hotel was sold to General Francis C. Barlow or \$175,000. The Palestine Commandery ball took place. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (4121g grains), 83.45 cents. === Stocks were dull

but fluctuating, and closed irregularly weak. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate colder and clear or fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 45°; lowest, 34°; average,

It is to be regretted that the Board of Educaion could not get along without cutting down the teachers' salaries; but it must be admitted that the reduction seems to have been made with the intention of dealing fairly with all. It has been decided to reduce the salaries of everybody connected with the public school system, two per cent. This includes the clerical force of the Board and reaches from the head of the Normal College to the janitors. Special teachers will be dispensed with after March 1, and the colored schools will be closed in May. We hope the reduction of the salaries will be for 1883 only.

The "Big Hotel" at Rockaway has at last been sold at figures which indicate that it can be managed with profit herea ter. It went at auction yesterday for \$175,000-but unnatural growth in productive power here so it is burdened heavily with liens of various kinds. The sale renders it likely that this years to come is problematical. A year ago the huge inn will be open to the public next summer, and that seaside pleasure-seekers will stated that the capacity of the mills was " more then have another place of delightful resort. I than equal to the present demand," and the re-The beach at Rockaway is fine, but the accommodations for visitors there have not been good. It has been said that the hotel business along the southern beaches of Long Island | last year was unprecedented and phenomenal. sary at Rockaway has been pointed to as sus- that the country would again build 12,000 taining the assertion. The hotel, however, was rather a monument of the folly of litigious to come. Meanwhile, as Bessemer rails wear owners than proof of a foolish investment.

The decision given by Judge Van Vorst in counsel, tends to narrow the issues between

the vote of expulsion. It is tantamount to asking a juryman what incidents in the trial influenced his verdict, and such questions the law does not allow. In only one instance is the decision in favor of the plaintiff, and that is as to the notice given to Mr. Loubat to attend and clear himself. In this interlocutory proceeding nothing has been decided one way or the other,-except that the Court will not hear an appeal from the committee's decision, but will only consider the propriety and fairness with which the inquiry was conducted.

There is some quiet talk at the Capitol among Republican Representatives of abandoning the Ways and Means Tariff bill so soon as the Tariff and Internal Revenue bill comes from the Senate, in order to rush the latter measure through the House under a suspension of the rules. The reason adduced is that some members think that this scheme offers the only hope of securing a reduction of the internal revenue taxation as well as the tariff at this session of Congress. The plan finds favor, it is said, even among certain Democrats, who insinuate that under those circumstances they would support the Senate bill. Now, whatever else may be said for or against this idea, one thing is certain. It will not do to place any dependence on Democratic support. The Greeks were feared even when they were bearing gifts, and it is always a good time to suspect Democrats when their mouths are full of promises.

Alexander, Czar of Russia, Kalakaua, sometimes irreverently known as King of the Cannibal Islands, and Cetewayo, the Zulu kinglet, are the three monarchs who recently have been most interested in getting themselves officially seated on their thrones. Cetewayo is ahead of his rivals, for a dispatch from Ulundi says that he has been reinstated in his royal but damaged dignity. The conditions of his restoration are not likely to be satisfactory either to him or to his chieftains. Some of the latter are left in independence, because they are too strong to be treated otherwise; while the weaker ones have been reduced to the position of mere headsmen. Cetewayo himself cannot be greatly pleased to have his country a mere military frontier for Natal; under English supervision. England's policy in Zululand, despite her good intentions, seems likely to produce a crop of foes and no friends. Settling the affairs of other nations is ungrateful business at best.

The decision of the Court of Appeals in the Ryan case makes it necessary for the Legislature to come promptly to the relief of the Police Department. Patrolman Ryan was put on half pay in 1877 on account of illness. He brought suit to recover his full pay from that date, holding that the salary followed the office and not the service. The lower courts decided against the policeman, but the Court of Appeals now holds that his position was correct and that he is entitled to full pay from 1877 to the present time. This, of course, means serious trouble for the Department. There are many policemen whose case is exactly lit e Ryan's, and under this decision they will all obtain full pay for the time of their disability. The most serious feature of the matter, however, is the effect on the Police Pension Fund. That is entirely destroyed, as it is derived mainly from sick-pay deductions and fines. There are a large number of worthy persons dependent on this fund-retired officers and widows of policemen. The Legislature should speedily make changes in the law, not only to protect this pension fund, but because the Board of Police Commissioners should have power to put men on half pay if they see fit. The rule that the salary follows the office and not the service, if allowed to continue, will have a demoralizing effect on the force.

times as many tons of Bessemer steel ingots as it produced in 1872, ten years ago. The official statistics of the Iron and Steel Association put the production at 1,696,450 net tons, against 1,539,157 in 1881, an increase of 10.2 per cent. The production of Bessemer rails not made from imported blooms was 1,334,349 net tons, against 1,253,129 in 1881, an increase of 6.5 per cent. Reports are not yet made from establishments which rolled 77,173 tons in 1881, chiefly from imported blooms, nor from the works which rolled 25,217 tons in 1881 of open-hearth steel rails. As the iccrease in the latter kinds of production has latterly been very great, it is probable that considerably more than 1,450,000 tons of steel rails were made in this country last year, or 100,000 tons more than were made in 1881, nearly 500,000 tons more than were made in 1880, and nearly 760,000 more than were made in 1879. At the beginning of the latter year the price was barely a dollar higher than it is now, and only ten tons in all had been imported during the previous year. In 1879 the price was pushed up to \$67, and before the end of that year 25,057 tons (had arrived from abroad; in 1880 the price varied from \$58 to \$85, and 158,230 tons came from abroad; in 1881 the price was held up to \$60 or over, and 249,309 tons came from abroad; in 1882 it dropped to the lowest point yet known, \$38. but the quantity imported in eleven months was 171,332 tons of 2,000 pounds, and during the year probably 180,000 tons.

The fact has recently been published that large orders have been accepted by well-established works at \$40 per ton. In some concerns, doubtless, rails could not be made at a profit at that price, but there are others that are much more favorably situated as respects supply of cheap material. As to foreign competition too, nearly all are more favorably situated as being nearer the consumers and further from the sea-coast. Assuming, then, that the mills in this country as a whole could have made an average profit of \$5 a ton had they continued to sell steadily at \$45, it appears that they have brought to themselves very large temporary gains by the prices realized, but have brought into this country in four years 612,596 tons of foreign Bessemer rails, costing the country over \$25,000,000, and have stimulated an great that the value of their works for some official report of the Iron and Steel Association sult has been a decline in price below the probable limit of average cost, and an increase of 612 per cent in production. The consumption has been overdone, and the empty caravan- He would be a bold man who should predict miles of railroad in a single year for some time longer than iron, the substitution of steel for iton has lessened the future demand for repracements. In four years 5,031,322 tons of the Loubat suit against the Union Club, disal- steel rails have been made and imported. lowing certain questions put by the plaintiff's enough to lay over 50,000 miles of road. The new road built during those years, 33,000 the parties to the proceedings. The Judge re- miles, has been in part chemply constructed, not being elated because of the control which he

If the manufacture has before it dismal prospeets, why reduce the duty? Because the excessive duty is in some measure responsible for the disasters to the manufacture, and, on the other hand, a moderate reduction could do it no harm. In its review for the year 1882, The London Economist says:

The outlook for the English trade, so far as the United States are concerned, would be dismal enough, were it not that there is a slight gleam of hope in connection with a possible revision and reduction of the existing tariff. At present the duty on steel rails is \$28 per ton, but it is proposed to reduce it to \$17.92. The present price of steel rails at works in America, \$40, 1s said to be unremunerative, but with the possibility of a reduction of wages if trade remains dull, there is no reason to doubt that plenty of manufacturers will be able to produce them at this figure. Steel rails at £5, f. o. b. Cumberland or Wales, would cost, with freight, insurance and duty of \$17 92, about \$45 to \$46 laid down in New-York. Unless, therefore, prices in the United States rise over \$45, there is not much hope for our home manufacturers, soon after a reduction of the duty is obtained.

According to this authority, British manufacturers cannot hope to compete in this country with the duty reduced to \$17 92, unless the price rises above \$45, and then only for that part of the consumption which lies further from American mills than from Atlantic ports. At that price, judging from the condition of the mills now and early in 1879, a fair profit could be realized. But the duty of \$28 enabled the manufacturers to demand from \$55 to \$60 without fear of foreign competition. Profits so large invited an excessive development of the manufacture, and thus helped to bring on the subsequent embarr ssment. These reasonings, presented with force though briefly in the report of the Tariff Commission, seem to justify the reduction proposed, and they met the hearty approval of the Iron and Steel Association.

But it does not follow that any further reduction would be safe. To put the daty so low that a part of the home manufacturers must cease production would invite new and daugerous assaults upon that and every other branch of the iron industry.

A CARD FROM MR. THURBER. Mr. F. B. Thur er, wholesale and retail dealer in oleomargarine, anti-monopely and other fancy groceries, begs leave to aunounce that he has lately added to his stock in trade the Democratic party of this State, and that in the future he will be happy to dispose of it in quantities to suit purchasers. Positively no goods exchanged. Thinking that the public at large may be in-

terested in learning how he came to be proprietor of the Democracy of New-York, Mr. Thurber takes pride and pleasure in submitting the following facts: Last winter a law providing for the appointment of a Railroad Commission was before the Legislature, a Legislature that was Democra ic in both its branches. As originally introduced, the measure commended itself to men of sense," but did not commend itself to Mr. Thurbers thrifty selfishness, since it failed to contain a provision connecting it with Mr. Thurber's eleomargarine-anti-monopoly racket. Accordingly, he went to work in dead earnest, and by a skilful, persistent and ferocious use of anti-monopoly as a club he actually succeeded in compelling the Democracy of Senate and Assembly, against their own judgment and against anybody's good judgment, to pass the bill in a shape so absurd and grotesque that he, F. B. Thurber, was authorized and empowered to dictate to the Governor one of the three men that should be named for Railroad Commissioner. What did this unprecedented and extraordinary grant of power to F. B. Thurber mean? It meant that the Democracy of the State of New-York, as represented in Senate and Assembly, were afraid of F. B. Thurber; that they had come into subjection to the great white Czar of oleomargarine. But this is not all. There are other fa as of equal significance that establish his right to than a cry began to go up for its amendment so as to permit the Governor to appoint all the Commissioners without the assistance of Mr. Thurber. There was no partisanship in this demand. Nearly every newspaper of influence from Lake Erie to Long Island, no matter what its politics, united in the contention for such an amendment. And what has been the result? The Legislature has now been in session a month, but as yet there are no signs that the Commission bill is to be thus amended, Obviously the time to pass such an amendment was before the creation of the Commission. There was ample time to perfect it in advance of the confirmation of the Commissioners. Why, then, was not the amendment which has been so generally advocated promptly put through ? The only answer to this question, in the opinion of Mr. Thurber, is that the Democratic Senators and the Democratic Assemblymen are mortally afraid of offending him, regarding him as the new party boss-all others counterfeit. County Democratic organizations will be particular to see that "F. B. Thurber, O. and D." (meaning Oleomargarine and Democracy), is stamped upon all party machinery.

The third piece of testimony which Mr. Thurber would submit, to prove that he can read his title clear to the proprietorship of the Democracy of New-York, is perhaps the most important of all. Some time ago be picked our from among his tools the one which, upon the whole, it would best serve his purpose to have placed upon the Railroad Commission board. The name of the tool was O'Donnell. It was a weak and unpopular nemination-so weak that the nominee found it necessary to appear in Albany and lobby for his own confirmation. Mr. Kernan, one of the men appointed by the Governor, remained at his bome in Utica, declining to engage in the vulgar pursuit of buttonholing in order to gain the office for which he had been named. The Governor's other appointee. Mr. Rogers, pursued a similar dignified course. Nobody saw him in the Senate while his name was before that body. It remained for Mr. Thurber's tool to conduct a campaign for his own confirmation in the Senate and in the Seuate lobbies, only temporarily desisting when one of the Senators publicly called attention to what high-minded men might well regard as an indecency. More than this. So grave were the doubts concerning the fitness of Mr. Thurber's tool for the delicate and responsible position of Railroad Commissioner, that his confirmation was only secured after a long and heated debate and the most strenuous exertions of himself and his friends. It was eminently desirable that every man named should be confirmed by a unanimous vote. It is a public misfortune to have one of the three Commissioners enter upon his duties with the measurable absence of public confidence in hun tor which seven votes against his nomination in a total of thirty stand. What was the secret of O'Donnell's success? Fear of Thurber on the part of Democratic Senators, representing the Democratic managers, representing the Demorracy of the State of N. w-York. Mr. Thurber would only add to this an-

nouncement and explanation that, so far from fuses to permit any questions requiring a mem- of steel, and more than 20,000 miles, or a has acquired of this piece of a political party, he

ber of the committee to give the reasons for the vote of expulsion. It is tantamount to the vote of expulsion to the vote of the committee to give the reasons for the committee ever handled. So on the whole he is inclined to get rid of it and will consider proposals looking to its sale. If he can see how to run it se that it shall prove a useful advertising annex to his oleomagarine scheme he may conclude to retain it in his possession. His main object now is to vindicate the truth of history-to demonstrate who is the sole owner and proprietar of New-York Democracy in this year of grace 1883. It is not Tilden. It is not Cleveland. It is not Kelly, It is Thurher. The party that knelt to cotton now

makes obeisance to oleomargarine! Just one more word. The Democratic farmers of New-York may not greet the new party boss with unbounded enthusiasm and affection. Mr. Thurber has been given to understand that these agricultural gentlemen are opposed to him because of certain prejudices which they entertain in favor of butter. Mr. Thurber does not wish to hurt anybody's feelings, but he may find it necessary to order the Democratic State Committee sternly to discipline these rural Democrats.

MORE OF REPUDIATION'S FRUIT. Another Southern Treasurer is short in his accounts. Mr. Vincent, of Alabama, departed for parts not definitely known on Monday last, and a hasty examination of his books revealed a deficit of about \$300,000. More careful scrutiny may swell the amount. Mr. Vincent and been speculating in cotton futures. Like Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, he evidently saw no harm in using as his own the money which his State had stolen from its creditors. If the State had no morals and no conscience, why should be have any ?

Alabama's repudiation record is an especially black one. The principal of her debt amounted to \$28,040,470. The unpaid interest upon this up to July 1, 1876, was estimated at \$6,000,-000. By various ingenious processes, \$15,466,091 of the principal was repudiated, and the whole of the six millions of interest. More than this, the interest upon the debt which was not repuliated has been cut down so regularly that even if the bondholders are paid at the end of the thirty years which their bonds are to run, their total loss from the beginning will be about \$28,000,000, or nearly the whole amount of the original debt.

A State so infamously distonest as that cannot expect honesty in its officials. Mr. Vincent is no more of a thief than his State of Alabama is.

THE PUGILISTS.

The noble art of pogilism has never taken such deep and flourishing root in this country as in England. There its code of laws was given to it by a marquis, and sporting noblemen have always been its patrons, crowding the outer ring on the occasion of important battles and backing their respective favorites as gallantly as they would back their favorite horses at Newmarketor Ascot. Even a Prime Minister, the late Lord Palmerston, was so captivated by the gallant way in which the also late Mr. Thomas Savers took his tremendous threshing and escaped the formal verdict of defeat that he made a bandsome contribution to the collection which was taken up on behalf of that tren-

chant fistic worthy. It is an article of faith among a good many Britons that the courage which sustains its handions in the ring is born of that inward toughness which has upheld and carried to victory the arms of England on land and sea for so many generations, and the sport is therefore almired as contributing to and nurturing a valor so essential to national preservation. But in this country the profession has not attained any more distinguished social recognition than that of the police and the crimical restored to his familiar field of usefulness by a complaisant Governor, they are objects of deep and sentimental interest to the criminal classes, and of occasional curiosity to a limited number of persons of more or less genuine respectabil ity who go to see their sham buttles behind the footlights and probably experience the same ort of delight in the display which the Ronans felt in witnessing the contests of the glaciators, or the Madrilenos of the present day in witnessing the disembowelling of horses, tue outchery of fire-breathing Catalon an bulls, and sometimes the spitting of a luckless toreador in the arens. Now and then, however, an extraordinary activity is communicated to the profession, and obsolete old boxers nyriads come crawling out of their holes, tourishing challenges in one hand and stakemoney in the other, and roaring defiance at mankind. The appearance in pugilistic circles of the

Honorable Mr. Sullivan, of Boston, seems to have been the exciting cause of the existing ferment which sirs all fistic circles from Arctic to Antarctic, and all "sporting cribs" from Whitefriars and Houndsditch to Australia and New-Zealand resound with admiring and wondering blaspaemy and astonished comment upon his extraordinary prowess. The toughest and most responsible old "heavy weights" go down before him like nine pins. sing a fine figure of valor and achievement to illustrate a coarse one, he is the Lancelot of the ring before whose lance the Sir Gawains and Bediveres and Percivales rather esteem it an bouor to go reeling into the dust. Still, there are not wanting those whom the trophies of Militades will not let sleep. Their hearts burn within them with rage and envy, and they move earth and invoke heaven to send them a champion to beat down this Hercules of the prosecuted from Muscovy to Calabria, from Papua to Kamtschatka, so to speak, and not wholly without result. A wild New-Zealander with a promising expanse of jaw and fists like Westohalia bams has been dredged up from the Antarctic ooze, and about him just now high pugilistic hopes cluster. A Rocky Mountain miracle has likewise been discovered, seasoned doubtless in skirmishes with the wideat and the justice of the peace of his native region, and between the two it is heped that the conceit of the redoubtable Boston Bebryeus may finally be taken out of him. In case, however, both these ambitious Brobdingnagians find the contract they have taken larger than they anticipated, other candidates will doubtless turn up, until the Honorable Mr. Sullivan is either thrashed, or until the profession with common accord yield him a place of undisputed ascendfincy, when he will doubtless retire on his lau-

injured and the cargo of the Grace will be a total loss. On the same day the steamboat Carolina, of the Baltimore and Norfolk Line, crushed in her bow and decks off Cedar Point, Md., by a collision with a British steamship, "causing a damage of several thousand dollars." It was on Tuesday also that the steamer Kansas put into Liverpool, having "suffered considerable damage in a collision." It is evident that the times are rips for ne movement like that advocated by the German papers for the establishment of international steering rules. True, we already have international regulations for preventing collisions at sea, but they stand in need of revision and enforcement. The German plan, that an international court of appeal should be established to take cognizance of the decisions of all maritime courts concerning collisions at sea, appears emmently sensible. Frem such a court, if constituted of experts, with the m-ss of testimony that could be brought forward there should be deduced a simple and practical set of rules in which might be emb died directions as to the use of improved signalling apparatus. It is important that all nations owning shipping should be in harmony on the matter of steering rules, and it is even more important that whatever rules are

adopted should be most rigidly enforced. Has the business of cleaning the streets been abandoned? The appearances all indicate that it has. Broadway is kept tolerably clean, but the other streets are mainly left to take care of themselves. In Fifth-ave there is a windrow of snow and filth which has been there untouched for weeks. Every day it thaws a little and sends an poze of mud over the carriage paths on either side. Why it was not carted off ong ago is one of the many mysteries connected with the street-cleaning system. Probably the contractors are waiting for it to freeze up, when they will go at it with pick-

West Twenty-third-st., from Sixth-ave, to the North River, is one vast and indescribable mud puddle. When the heavy snow came early in January the horse-car company, after the customar, ractice, threw the snow into the gu ters. There it has remained. It thawed a little and then frozewas thick y coated with mud-and is there to-day in a solid, recking m as of with. No effort has been made to cear the gutters. The weather has been mild now for a w ek, and there have been frequent rains. As the gutters are all blocked, and as there is equently no way for the muday water to get into the sewers, it stands in the middle of the street. If the gutters had been cleared when the toaw and the rams began the s reet would have cleaned itself largely before this tune.

in nearly every cross street in the city where the bobtail car nuisance preva ls the same conditions are found. In other streets they also exist in a modified form. And yet we pay a mi lion d l'ars a year for street-cle ning Verily, the itizen of New-York is a patient and a long-sudering being.

PERSONAL.

Mr. R. R. Springer, to whom music-lovers in Cininuali owe so much, is so ill that he cannot e joy he opera lessival in that city, even by telephone. Baron Cheodore von Bun on has presented his flustrious father' entire library to the public school Corbach, where the Chevalier received his early

Professor Greenough, principal of the Normal Sc. oo of R ode Island, has declined to accept the office of sup ryrsor of schools in Bo ton, to which

Mrs. Me vitle, wife of the Arctic explorer, is in resh trouble. Her three children are serrousty illthe eldest with pneumonia, an i the two hitle ones with mensies. Thy are living on the third floor of a hone in West Philade phia, and are said to be in

Mile. Dineili, the most popular actress of the

Palais Royal Theatre, Paris, has become insane. In the middle of a new comedy, when the andience was perfectly quiet and attentive, she turned to the other players and s id: "Do you hear how they has me? I cannot finish his piece." Next day she tried to kill herself, and had to be taken to an asylum. Mr. Christian K. Ross will never a low time or disappoint d hope to weaken the chain of affection

courts. It is true that one member of it was that bin s him to his song-lost boy. Only a lew sent to Congress, as Guily, the British brize- days ago he wrote to a friend: "I am still diff nighter of a generation ago, was sent to Parlin- gently making every effort to nuravel he mystery DESSEMER RAILS AND DUTIES.

This country produced in 1882 fourteen importance of the Railroad Commission bill become a law importance of the Railroad Commission bill become a law the Railroad Commission bill become a law than a cry began to yo no for its amendment so than a cry began to yo no for its amendment so than a cry began to yo no for its amendment so than a cry began to yo no for its amendment so than a cry began to yo no for its amendment so than a cry began to yo no for its amendment so than a cry began to yo no for its amendment so than a cry began to yo no for its amendment so than a cry began to yo no for its amendment so than a cry began to yo no for its amendment so than a cry began to yo no for its amendment so that the continued a sense of a supplied or the than a cry began to yo no for its amendment so that the continued a sense of the many sense as the continued a sense of the many sense as the continued a sense of the many sense as the continued as the cont Even the grave and dignified Justices of the

shoulder. When the memoers of this militant | Supreme Court of the United States have their litguild are not in the State Prison, as the distin- | the fun now and then. Not long ago, it is said, a guished Mr. Joseph Coburn was until recently lawyer arguing a case before that tribunal used the word "precedent," accenting the second syllable Soon h used it again, and accented the first sylla se.
Then whispered Justice Woods to his next neighbor, Jastice Grey: "He pronounced it righ the
first time." Wheren on Justice Gray asked:
"What codege were you educated at, Bother
Woods?" "At Yale." "Au! I thought so."

Mr. Benjamin William Leader, who has been lected an associate of the British Koval Academy. is a fry-two years old, and has been a constant exhibtor at the Academy for there y years. Mr. Thomas Brock, who was a so elee ed an associate, is much younger, but has acquired a considerable reputation as a scule or, and was brought pomt-nent vibe ore the public by his testimony in the nent v be one the emble by his tes imony in the fielt libel case. Mr. Frenk fielt was at the same time elected associate engayer, an holograph of action for ain in by, for he has, on account of i ction for ain our ly, for he has, on account of its ago, practically re ired from the pursuit of his

"Nihil de mortuis," etc.; but the reverend gentleman who now succeeds to the earldom of Stamford and Warrington probably won't object to the relating of a story about his deceased kinsman, George Harry Grev. One day he was dining with some other sporting men at the Star and Gar er, Richmond, where, according to Taackeray, it costs ten and suspence just to look at a waiter. Well, the story goes that his lord ship, heated with wine, got into a dispute with a waiter, and ended it by pitch. into a disonte with a waiter, and ended it by pitching him through a window, out upon the terrace below. The man's cries and the smishing of the glass startled the whole nerriborhood, and the landford came brea'hless up stairs and gasped out; "My lord! you have killed the waiter." "Tha'sh all ri." inconshed the Earl, who had an abounding faith in the reser of money to a tirevery claim; "just pu' im down 'n 'e bill"! The man wase't killed nor much huit; but he had the lan-lord put down in the bill a round sum or the scare he had suffered, and the Earl paid it without a word.

C-tewaye arrived in Zulu and on January 13, says a correspondent of The London Standard, and was at once waited upon by sombola, one of his former chiefs, who was deposed under the settlement made by Sir Garnet Wolsel-y. Somhola had with hun a considerable following for so small a ch of consisting of about 300 men and women. They greeted the King most enthusias feally, the women Back Bay; a Sobrab for this mighty Rustem; a kneeling and kisung his hand. The King after-David for this bully of a Goliah. Seatch for | ward visited the ladies of the royal house. These this phenomenon seems to have been diligently letter loudly expressed their joy at the King's re turn; and Cetewayo, in reply, related his experiences, telling how hospitably he had been treated while absent from Zu uland. Somhola said he knew the King would be sorry to hear that during his absence the people had been short of food, che ied the soldiers for bringing back the The deputation waited on Sr Theophity atone, who made then a speech on the from the and. The contributions of cattle to to the contribution of cattle to the contribution of the contri water since is return amount to thirty-eight and are daily increasing. A steet gathering of people is expected to be present on the graval of the King at Up to the present moment everyth gone well, and Cefe anyo and his su jects both ap pear to be in good and encerthi spirits.

GENERAL NOTES.

Last year 263 divorces were granted in St. Louis, eighty-seven in favor of husbands and 176 in favor of wives ; and of the whole autober of decrees no fewer than 243, or more than afac-tenths, were granted by do-

An oak chair with leather oack and seat, uously sat upon by that patriot, is now the property arms is a writing desk, with a drawer beneath it for stationery, and Mrs. Douglass will be deeply grateful to anybody who will prove that the Declaration of Independence was written thereupon. She inherited the chair from her father. Mr. Foot Johnson, a prominent Virginia lawyer, to whom it was given by a Mr. Foster of Bodford County, Va., and Mr. Foster acquired it at Jefforson's death.

One of the conditions of life in India is amusingly illustrated by the following resolution recently passed by the Municipal Commissioners of Beliary;: "Resolved. That as the loose monkeys in the town have become exceedingly troublesome by attacking women and children carrying eatables and overturning the tiles of the roofs of houses in the town, these animals be caught and sent out into the jungles, and that arrangements be made that monkeys may not receive any injury while being seized. The Commissioners vote the sum of Rs. 200 for inesting the expenditure which may be incurred in carrying out this resolution."

The Enclish Cabinet as now constituted consists of fourteen members, seven peers and seven commoners. The average age of the peers in the Cabinet is nearly sixty, that of the commoners a little over fifty-our, giving for the whole Cabinet an average age of fifty-seven. If the Ministry had remained intact as it was at first, the average of both peers and commoners would have been sixty. The net result of the changes is that although the Cabinet is three years older than it was in 1890, the average age of its members is exactly the same as it was when it was first constituted.

A writer in The London Globe remarks that the results of recent Irish harvests have produced a general feeling of distrust in the potato, and that the question of the future food supply of the Irish people has consequently secome one of the utmost possible importance. He recommends as a judicious and feasible expedient, that the out crop of last year should be doubled and that a few common vegetables, like the cabbage and the paranip, should be cultivated to some extent, and asserts that with slight pains the cheaper forms of fish which swarm in the Irish seas might be made a common article of diet among the Irish people.

The French vintage of 1882 was 70,000,000 gallons less than that of 1881, and 360,000,000 gallons less than the average vintage of the last ten years. The Minister of Agriculture, however, finds consolation in the fact that the districts invaded by the phylloxers show a marked improvement, and that the decline is most conspicuous in those districts which were visited by heavy rains at a critical period. At the same time there can be no doubt that the situation of the wine growers in France is a serious one; for whereas up to the year 1877 the imports averaged only 13,500,000 gallons, while the exports averaged 80,000,000 gallons, the imports for the last few years have actually reached an average of 160,000,000 gallons, while the exports have declined to 56,000,000 gallons.

POLITICAL NEWS.

The expense attending contests for seats in Congress has occasioned much comment and dissatis-faction. The climax in this respect appears to have been reached to the Frest-Sessinghaus ca. e, which has been pending before the House during the en ire session. Fac agaregate expenses on both sides foot up \$27,501 90, and Courres is expected to pay the bill. The seat will not be awarded until near the case of the seasion, so that the only parties behealted are the lawyer, who argued the case. They evenently saw in it a gold mine and have worked it for all it was worsh.

The Illino.s Legislature has the liquor question before it, as nearly every other Legi lature in the country has. There is an intention, however, to give cranks a back sent and to consider the subject to a common-sense light. A high Reense law will probably be the outcome of the agitation. This State has a Joyed comparative quier on the question of regimang the liquid truffle, while Indiana on one side and rows on the other nave been distracted by the frequents and opportunity of temperature. It has not yet occurred in the digit of a party question in libraries.

The opinion prevals generally among the Republican papers that the Senatorial contests in Michigan and Minnesota have been prolonged as far as they can be what safety to the party in those states. A settle strable than the grat fication of any man's amottion. Bo sides, a deteat in esther of these States will imper I the control of the United States Smate. The longer the deadlocks are continued the greater the probability becomes and a result will be brought about by some compromise notice to the interest of the Republican party. Every consideration, therefore, demands a speedy scalement of tacse comes s.

Some far-seeing political observers have beid the belief for a long time tout the best way to kill off the Democratic party would be to let it su ceed in a National campaign. Success, they claim, would prove a more powerful disintegrating force than defeat. A few organs of the party begin to see the truth and the reason of the observation. They are coming to me cenema on that, as spolis are the only admestic force of the party cont of the offices would san set is into a main-tragments. Accountingly the Vicksburg detailed got this garning? If the Dissourant training in 1884 not one of principles deviating only it and torons, made tood; I its conceptor is opposition, discordant a

Senator Edmunds's supplementary bill for the suppression of polygamy, water permiss a wife to test y against per attaband, is believed by The salt Lake Cur Tribune to be mearly inoperative. It chains that the life of a Margion wire is soid granting as to prastions aid spirit and courage. 10 brave the Mormon law and pasting opioton would need more energy faan a weak mind, into lica superatitions have been fast fied from cantalt sid. possesses. So whit she take to give a vidence against act hasoned she would become from that moment an outhand without in more or rightness. The way to get to the road of the evil, the Tribune t take, is not through suffering women, but to strate at the proofs. Who was the young are presented the common would generally the continuous and weath general through the continuous upon the people."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

To-night, at Day's Theatre, will be presented, for the first time in America, the French play of Serge Panine," widen Mr. Daiy has adapted for the American stage.

Mme. Sophie Menter is making a great success in Loudon. The St. James's Gezetic says that per planeforte playing, "in force, brildancy and prosision, stands durivation." To-morrow evening at the Casmo the 100th

representation of "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief" will take place, and, in accordance with the modern ension of "souvenirs" on occasions of notable performance, each lady in the audience will be presented with a face hand-serealer. Ame icans who cherish the exploded myth that Italian opera is still a dear dengar of foreign capi-

tals may learn something from a recent comment of

The London World on an article in The Lute, which, the says, " mas one good idea that waile the directors of the ago, in a italian opera in E guant are at it, they mucht, while practically short alog the season, arrive at ones at the conclusion of having no season at all." To-night, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, Miss Anderson wal impersonate Sankespeare's Juliet-tor the first time in her present engagement. The tragedy is

cast as follows: R. L. Downing
Thomas Food
H. R. Norman Thomas coleman Joseph Anderson Peter Apethecary batharar P. Currier Charles Hawtho in Lady Capulet ...

The stanza by Tennyson, which is misquoted in Mr. Wallack's play-blils and advertisements o "The Stiver King," is the following (containing the well-known esion to Longfellow);

" I held it truth, with him who sings To the clear carp in divers tones. That men may rise on stepping stones Of their dead serves to higher (aft.gs."

A concert will be given this evening at Chickering Hali for the benefit of the Free Home for Incuracles out that now he had returned things would be better. The speaker went on to attribue the present promisingst deef the cross to the King's return. After taking leave of Ceteway's, So anola's people chested the soldiers for bringing back their quartet will give Kucken's "Artiferist's Onth," Aot's Living and Capstans Chorus," and Soldiers for bringing back their quartet will give Kucken's "Artiferist's Onth," Aot's Living and Capstans Chorus," and Capstans Chorus, "and Capstans Chor "Serenade" and Haiton's "Capstais Chorus," and Messrs. E. M. Drew and C. H. Simus will give Raile's "Excelsion." "Is Augusta Lowell will act as organist and accompanist and Mr. D. A. Burmatte will read wo selected pieces. The Home, which is under charge of all Sisters or St. Luke, and is supported wholly by chartable effort. The production of "The Redemption" by

the Bandel and Haydn Society of Boston on Monday evening was very successful, an enormous audience being present, and the performance enecting warm praise. The Boston papers agree with those of London and New-York in commendation of the work. The critic of *The Evening Transcript* says: "The impression the work makes is discinctly a fine one. Gound possesses three great qualities -a rafe sense of dramatic fitness, thieves and blackguards to whom such persons and pastimes are attractive.

Three mere collisions of steamers were announced of the many cases the defendant knew nothing of the policities. It would be interesting to know nothing of the application.

A native trish ghost which had frightened a nacion of the policities in the ricinity of Kilkenny, was such as one of transition of the saws well when not to exert his power, were a single forced or neight not long ago by some practical young men and captured after a long chase. When